

Mutinies Prevent Counter-Attacks By Germans On General Haig's Soldiers

AIR CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED BY ALLIES OVER LINES OF FOE

(Continued from First Page.)
are believed to be from a German warship, which has been sunk.

GERMANS ATTEMPT TO EXTEND DOMINATION TO DAGOE ISLAND

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 18.—Following their occupation of Oesel, Runo and Abro Islands, at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga, the Germans are today trying to extend their domination to Dagoe Island, the second largest in the group.

German warships have been hotly shelling the Russian fortifications on Dagoe Island with a view to opening the way for the landing of troops.

Two Increase Force.

The arrival of fresh German naval units in the Baltic and the bombing of Pernau, at the extreme northern end of the Gulf of Riga, indicates that the Germans are making ready to extend operations to the mainland. This belief was strengthened by a dispatch from Petrograd today stating that German artillery along the Dvina river, north of Dvinsk, has increased its activity, and that under its fire engineers tried to throw pontoon bridges across the stream.

Following are the salient features of the German land and sea offensive which is under way along the northern end of the eastern front: Occupation of Oesel, Abro, and Runo Islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga gives the Germans possession of 1,400 additional square miles of Russian soil.

The present campaign is the first since the war began in which Germany has launched a combined land and naval offensive.

If von Hindenburg is successful in his drive against Petrograd and the city is taken it will be the fifth capital city to fall into the hands of the Germans, the others being Brussels, Belgrade, Bucharest, and Cetinje.

HAIG REPORTS GERMAN ARTILLERY ACTIVE ON THE FLANDERS FRONT

LONDON, Oct. 18.—German artillery was exceedingly active in the Flanders front, south of the Ypres-Comines canal, and in the neighborhood of Zonnebeke and Broodseinde, Field Marshal Haig reported today.

Elsewhere he reported a successful raid carried out by London regiments in the neighborhood of Gavrelle last night. Several of the enemy were killed and prisoners and the British casualties were light.

FRENCH REPORT TELLS OF GERMAN AEROPLANE BOMB RAID ON NANCY

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Nancy was again the target of German aircraft's bombs last night, with a number of civilian casualties, today's official statement said. French airmen, the war office announced, dropped bombs over Courcelles, Thionville, Metz, Novent, and elsewhere in Lorraine. Eleven German planes were brought down on Wednesday alone. Of the fighting on land the statement detailed very active artillery work on the Aisne and at Hill 344 and Lachaux, on the right bank of the Meuse.

MUTINIES PREVENT GERMAN COUNTER ATTACKS ON HAIG

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Perry Robinson, telegraphing from British headquarters, says there has been no rain for two days, but the weather must continue dry to improve the ground, although the troops have helped to make life less hideous in the forward posts. He refers to the raids along the front, saying:

"We don't think much of 3,000 prisoners nowadays, but what should we think if the Germans took a few thousand of us?"

Pioneers Mutiny.
Robinson says one reason for the lack of counter attacks recently is that certain German pioneer companies

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Beauty Who Pledged Not Guilty of Killing



Mrs. De Saulles, indicted for the murder of her husband, Jack De Saulles, who was shot at his country residence near Westbury, Long Island, on the evening of August 3, has entered a plea of not guilty before the supreme court at Mineola, Long Island. Her trial will begin there the first week in November. The disputed possession of little Jack De Saulles was the cause of the shooting.

nies refused to advance. He continues:

"This confirms statements of prisoners and other troops who abused the pioneers and also the boast of the pioneers themselves."

"Two nights ago," Robinson says, "I was able at a distance to watch the bombing of bridges, docks, and basins in the Zeebrugge canal, and it was a magnificent sight. It was impossible to count the searchlights, but I made out eighteen in one small area."

Continuous Gun Hoar.

"The air was sprinkled with points of light from the exploding shells of anti-aircraft guns. The roar of guns was as continuous as I ever heard in any raid on London (though I missed the recent ones there) or elsewhere. Long after the raid was over a great red fire burned throughout the night. Such affairs are an almost daily or nightly incident of the battle front, and I think it would comfort the souls of Londoners to see them."

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS

BRITISH
LONDON, Oct. 18.—The following report was issued today by the war office:

"The hostile artillery was active during the night south of the Ypres-Comines canal and in the neighborhood of Zonnebeke and Broodseinde."

"German troops made a successful raid last night in the neighborhood of Gavrelle. Several of the enemy were killed or made prisoners. Our casualties were light."

"Otherwise there is nothing to report from the battle front."

FRENCH
PARIS, Oct. 18.—The war office this afternoon issued the following report:

About 6 o'clock yesterday evening thirty enemy airplanes made a new raid over Nancy and threw several bombs. There were some victims among the civilian population."

On October 17 six German airplanes were destroyed and five fell disabled in the German lines. Our aviators carried out several bombing sorties. Many projectiles were dropped on railroad stations at Courcelles, Thionville, Metz, and Wainville, factories at Pagardange, and on numerous munitions depots and bivouacs."

The night was relatively calm except on the front north of the Aisne, in the region of the Ailles plateau, and on the right bank of the Meuse, in the sectors of Chaume wood and Hill 344, where spirited artillery actions occurred. We repulsed an enemy attack near Hezonvaux and dispersed a patrol which attempted to approach one of our small posts in the valley of the Alre."

Every Bit a Food!
Grape-Nuts
IS REAL
BODY-BUILDING
NUTRITION

DANIELS ANXIOUSLY AWAITING DETAILS OF TORPEDOING

Secretary of the Navy Daniels today was anxiously awaiting additional reports on the torpedoing of an American destroyer in the European war zone. All information contained in Admiral Sims' report on the incident has been made public by the Navy Department. A full written report will be forwarded to Washington immediately by the commander of the destroyer fleet. The Navy Department was expecting additional details on the exact damage to the vessel by wireless.

It was believed by naval officers today that the destroyer was probably struck in the bow and not seriously damaged. It was pointed out that destroyers are of such watchlike construction, with almost every inch of them except the extreme bow "vital spots," that if the torpedo struck anywhere else it probably would have been impossible to tow the vessel to port.

GERMAN CAPTORS MAKE PEOPLE STAY INDOORS

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18.—The Germans have punished looting. English prisoners traversed Roulers street in the thickly populated quarter of Iseghem, stepping out, says the Telegram's correspondent, with head erect. The people rushed out doors. They had little food left but apples, which they gave to the British. Women and girls ran to the prisoners, slipping apples into their hands. The Germans threatened the civilians with the bayonet. The people then threw the fruit from a distance.

The Germans ordered the dwellers in Roulers street to do all their errands before 9 o'clock in the morning and thereafter remain the whole day indoors with windows closed. The German authorities, who were furious, also posted notices on the walls forbidding the least demonstration when prisoners pass.

U. S. AGENTS TO CHECK OPPONENTS OF LOAN

Agents of the Department of Justice and Secret Service men are spreading a dragnet today to round up organized opposition to the Liberty loan.

That this organized opposition is widespread throughout the United States was charged by Col. Herbert M. Lord, in charge of the Department of Justice to increased activity today.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson yesterday subscribed for a \$1,000 bond. Secretary McAdoo in his parting speech on the Pacific coast in the present campaign for funds declared that if necessary the Government would conscript the funds to carry on the war. "When the Government is conscripting its manhood," he said, "is there any reason why it should be more tender with its dollars?"

SWEDISH-BRITISH MAIL DISPUTE TO BE SETTLED SOON

By DAVID LAWRENCE.
(Continued from First Page.)

be opened at the British embassy in the presence of British officials. Certainly Great Britain has been grossly misrepresented in this case for no sovereign nation would demand of another that the scale of diplomatic mail bound from one neutral country to another be broken.

But the British have been suspicious as to the contents of the pouches and this is why: Originally, Herbert Hoover asked for statistics from Sweden so that he might form an estimate of the food that could be given all neutrals. The Swedish legation in Washington didn't have this information available. The Swedish government thought it best to send a special commissioner with all the data to answer Mr. Hoover's questions. Erling Lundholm was selected because he is the owner of large iron mines in northern Sweden, and iron ore is one of the chief trading points Sweden has. For while she needs food, the Bethlehem Steel Company and other concerns in allied countries want Swedish iron ore.

Asked to Open Pouches.
When Mr. Lundholm and his staff left Sweden, the four pouches were officially sealed at the foreign office. Then the idea came to the Swedish envoys that they could save much time by working on the statistics while en route. They asked the British minister at Stockholm to get permission from London. This is an irregularity, but the Swedes thought little of it, because they had nothing they wished to conceal. Yet the request aroused suspicion. The British minister at Stockholm got no reply, and the Swedish commissioner and his party left Sweden.

When they reached Christiania and inquired for the British minister in Norway if any reply had come from the British foreign office, they were equally unlucky, and decided then that the request was more bother than it was worth, and abandoned the idea. The seals were not broken therefore during the voyage, and all was left intact. Yet on arrival at Halling, the British minister, Mr. Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador here, thereupon courted the Swedish minister, the Swedish minister, that the pouches had arrived and requested that a member of the legation staff be sent to determine if the seals had been touched during the voyage. The Swedish minister refused. The British ambassador expressed a willingness to transfer the pouches to the Swedish legation if the usual guarantees were given that no unauthorized matter was contained in the boxes.

The minister was ready to do so on his own word of honor, but since he could not have known what was put into the boxes originally, it was natural for the British ambassador to ask that a formal guarantee be obtained from the Stockholm foreign office. This, the Swedish minister has asked for by cable, and undoubtedly when the answer arrives, the British will deliver the pouches as promised.

U. S. Clears Swedes.
Suspicion can be carried to extremes, yet the Swedes themselves acknowledge that it was indiscreet of them to make a request in the first place for permission to open the pouches en route. But Minister Ekengren has the confidence of the United States Government, to which he is accredited, so was evidenced by Secretary Lansing's recent statement exonerating him and the legation from published suggestions of unethical conduct in connection with cable messages, and, therefore, his efforts to settle the matter by friendly negotiation probably will succeed.

The United States Government is not directly interested, but would use its good office always in connection with any neutral minister or legation which it thoroughly trusted. As it is, the incident could lead to a feeling between the American people and the Swedish people, because the latter are in dire need of American foodstuffs. Had it been suspected that after United States, through Herbert Hoover, asked for statistics and then circumstances developed on American territory whereby it became impossible for Sweden to furnish the desired information, America's credit of friendship in future years would suffer in Sweden.

Great Britain has been represented as obstructing some means of communication so that Sweden could get no food from the United States, but there is no evidence in Washington that the British embassy has acted in any but a correct manner. In insisting upon definite instructions from London before giving up the pouches, if the London foreign office, however, delays matters and the Swedish commission which has now been a month is unable to obtain possession

SOUTHWEST CITIZENS BUSY.

A special committee of fifteen members of the Southwest Citizens' Association is busy today rounding up subscribers for the Liberty loan in a concentrated drive to make every resident in the southwest residential district a possessor of one or more Liberty bonds.

Boys, You Can Make Money Selling The Times

It will take only an hour or two a day. You can work right near home. Get all the details of how you can START IN BUSINESS by writing to

MR. WALKER, The Times Office.

Prince and Princess on Visit Here



Prince Michael Cantacuzene and Princess Barile, children of former Prince Michel Cantacuzene, of Russia, and the former Miss Julia Grant, sister of Maj. U. S. Grant 3rd, now stationed at the Army War College here.

EUROPEAN WAR NEWS SUMMARY

Heretofore, throughout all the British operations in Flanders, the more briefly terse Field Marshal Haig's reports became, experience has proved that the more nearly ready was he to strike a new blow against the Germans. Nothing could be more brief or laconic than the British commander's reports of the past twenty-four hours, wherein he informs the outside world that "nothing of special interest occurred."

The German official report, however, is not so meagre of detail as that from London. German army headquarters, in its latest announcement, states that the artillery has been especially active on the Flanders front, frequently swelling in volume to drumfire. The German report characterizes this activity as reciprocal. Infantry action has been limited to reconnaissance encounters. Apparently, the Germans expect a new British offensive operation to be begun shortly.

The increase in the fighting on that portion of the Flanders front held by the Belgians, to the French left, from north of Bixchoote to Dixmude and east of Ramcapelle, has also been such as to command attention. The Belgian artillery has been particularly active in shelling the German positions, destroying numerous supply stations and dispersing troop concentrations. This terrain, east of the river Yser, is largely inundated, but so is that portion of the British front beyond the Passchendaele ridge, as well as the ground beyond the French positions, to the Belgian right. And this has been no bar to French and British progress.

On the Aisne front, toward the western end of the Chemin des Dames, in the region of the Ailles plateau, the artillery activity has occasionally reached a pitch of great intensity. On the Verdun front, east of the Meuse, the artillery has also been very active. The Germans attacked north of the Chaume wood, but were repulsed quickly. The battle of Oesel Island, on the Russian front, off the Estonian coast north of the Gulf of Riga, has apparently come to an end. The German forces have taken the whole of the island with the capture of 3,500 Russian prisoners. A great part of the Russian forces has retreated to the mainland over Moon Island, adjoining Oesel Island.

A renewal of activity on the part of the Germans along the Dvina river, southeast of Riga, is apparent. It would appear that they are attempting a new offensive, with the fortress of Dvinsk as its objective, for so long as the Russians continue to hold Dvinsk, the German line to the northwest is not safe. The Germans attempted to throw a bridge across the Dvina, but the attempt was frustrated by Russian artillery.

of its own credentials and statistics, the episode is bound to have an adverse effect among officials of the United States Government.

For this reason, knowing that the affair is viewed with deep interest by Americans because the iron ore and other commodities imported from Sweden are needed by American concerns, an early adjustment of the whole dispute is confidently expected.

POLITICAL TROUBLE MAY BREAK SONNINO CABINET

ROME, Oct. 18.—A serious political crisis, which may cause the downfall of the Sonnino ministry, has been precipitated by Arturo Labriola, leader of the Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies. Labriola in a speech attacked the Sonnino cabinet, particularly charging it with responsibility for the fuel and food shortage as well as the growing unrest. Speculation is widespread on the possibility of Signor Nitti being summoned by the King to form a new ministry.

REPORT AERIAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The first aerial activity for many months was reported from the Mesopotamian front today. Official dispatches from General Maude's headquarters that British aviators bombed a Turkish military aerodrome at Krift, doing much damage. Krift is 100 miles north of Bagdad, near the Persian frontier.

FAMINE IN SUGAR NOW THREATENED, STOCKS DEPLETED

(Continued from First Page.)

There. The refiners cannot advance the price to the retailers. The sugar costs the retailer no more today. Therefore, according to Hoover, the retailer should not take advantage of the shortage to boost prices. The food control law, however, gives Hoover no more direct control over retail prices.

Washington is feeling its first real pinch of war today with shortage in the sugar supply.

Practically all of the big retail grocery stores, and many of the smaller ones, have limited sales of sugar to their customers to conserve the present supply.

They have a limited quantity on hand and do not know whether additional supplies will be available, and if so when.

Price Still Nine Cents.

Prices in Washington have not increased as yet despite the shortage. They range from 9 cents a pound at most of the big groceries to 10 cents at the smaller ones. All of the dealers interviewed declared that they had not increased the price and had no present intention of doing so.

One of the big chain stores has limited sugar sales to customers only, and sugar will be sold in quantities of not more than five pounds to each person. This company has a sufficient supply on hand to run for a week or more.

A second big group of chain stores has a sufficient supply to last for probably twenty days, but has limited sales to five and ten-pound quantities. One of the largest individual grocers has a normal supply on hand, but has limited purchases to ten pounds of any one variety of sugar to a purchaser.

FEAR OF FAMINE BRINGS RUSH OF BUYERS, LEAVING RICHMOND WITHOUT SUGAR

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 18.—Richmond today was totally without sugar. Retail and wholesale houses were swept bare yesterday when reports of an imminent famine brought a rush of buying. Grocers could promise no immediate relief.

N. Y. HOUSEWIVES FEEL FIRST PINCH OF WAR; RICHMOND MINUS SUGAR

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—New York housewives felt the first pinch of war on their food supplies today when they found it impossible to buy large quantities of sugar. Many dealers refused to sell more than one pound to any individual. Other grocers set the limit at two pounds, but refused to sell unless \$1 worth of other goods were taken. Retailers demanded 12 cents a pound for sugar in many instances.

Dealers declared they were unable to get sugar from the refineries and predicted acute shortage by the end of the week. Housewives who tried to lay in a good sugar supply by going from store to store and buying the maximum allowance of two pounds found grocers refusing to sell any sugar whatever except to regular customers.

TO HOLD LOAN RALLY.

Members of the food administration and the fuel administration staffs are to hold a big Liberty loan rally in the Belmont Theater at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. Every employee of the two big offices is expected to attend, and the general public has been invited.

ARMY POST BUYS BOND.

George G. Meade Post, No. 5, Grand Army of the Republic, is today in possession of a \$1,000 Liberty loan bond. The subscription was made by the board of trustees at a meeting last night.

OLD FASHIONED FAMILY REMEDY FOR COLDS AND BODY BUILDING



Father John's Medicine Builds Up the Body Without Use of Alcohol or Dangerous Drugs. A Doctor's Prescription, 60 Years in Use.

Absolute Truth of This Story Attested by Guarantee to Give \$25,000.00 to Any Charitable Institution if Shown Otherwise.

Father John's Medicine is a physician's prescription. Prescribed for the late Rev. Father John O'Brien, of Lowell, Mass., by an eminent specialist in 1855. Father John recommended this prescription to his parishioners and friends and in this way it became known as Father John's Medicine. This story is true and we guarantee to give \$25,000.00 to any charitable institution, if shown otherwise. Father John's Medicine is recommended for coughs, colds, and throat troubles, and to make flesh and strength. Does not contain alcohol or poisonous drugs.—Advt.